

Report to the Legislative Council

Analysis of **participation rates** at the 2021 Legislative Council elections

July 2021



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Dear President

Report: Analysis of participation rates at the 2021 Legislative Council elections

At its 12 July meeting, the Tasmanian Electoral Commission resolved to provide the Legislative Council with this report, which includes an analysis of the participation rates at the recent Legislative Council elections and a discussion of the factors that likely influenced these rates.

The situation of both Legislative Council periodical elections and House of Assembly election polling days being on Saturday 1 May 2021 meant that for the first time, Legislative Council electors were required to vote at two different parliamentary elections on the same day.

On and following polling day, the Tasmanian Electoral Commission became aware of reports that some Derwent and Windermere electors had attended polling places outside the Legislative Council electoral boundaries (House of Assembly only polling places) and were therefore unable to vote in the Legislative Council election at those polling places. Once all elections were finalised the participation rates at the Legislative Council elections were identified as being around 9% lower than those for the associated House of Assembly divisions.

As a result, the Commission has conducted a detailed analysis to ascertain whether, and to what extent, Legislative Council election participation may have been adversely impacted. This analysis has shown:

- 1 683 (6.3%) Derwent and 1 723 (6.3%) Windermere electors attended a "House of Assembly only" polling place or mobile polling location and therefore voted only at the State election.
- 344 (1.3%) Derwent and 231 (0.8%) Windermere electors used a dual voting service but appear to have only been issued a House of Assembly ballot paper because of staff (administrative) error.

In reviewing the full analysis undertaken, as discussed at the end of the report, the Commission is of the view that it will not challenge the result of the election.

All election statistical summaries, including any additional analysis, are published in the Commission's Parliamentary election report, which would be tabled with Parliament in the months after each state election. However, the Commission believes it more appropriate to release this information prior to the expiry of the 90-day period in which the elections may be challenged. In accordance with section 205 of the *Electoral Act 2004*, an application to dispute these elections must be lodged by 9 August 2021 (Derwent) and 12 August 2021 (Windermere).

Yours sincerely

Mike Blake

Chair

Karen Frost

Member

Andrew Hawkey

Electoral Commissioner

20 July 2021

Table of Contents

Analysis of participation rates at the 2021 Legislative Council elections	4
Introduction	4
Commission election preparations	5
Different close of roll dates	
Dual polling places on polling day	5
Other appointed voting places	6
Dual voting locations and services	6
TEC awareness campaign	6
Additional messaging for the Legislative Council elections	
Analysis of elector engagement	9
Two types of disenfranchisement	9
Outcome of the analysis	11
Impact on the election result	12
Appendix A: Maps of "State only voters" on polling dayday	13
Appendix B: Further analysis of administrative errors at pre-poll centres	17

Analysis of participation rates at the 2021 Legislative Council elections

Introduction

On Friday 26 March 2021, Her Excellency informed the Tasmanian Electoral Commissioner that, on the advice of the Premier, she had prorogued the Tasmanian Parliament and dissolved the House of Assembly to enable a general election to be held on Saturday 1 May 2021. This day was also polling day for the 2021 periodic Legislative Council elections, which would result in over 50 000 electors for the Legislative Council divisions of Derwent and Windermere needing to vote at two elections on Saturday 1 May¹.

This was the first occasion in Tasmanian Parliamentary history where the two Houses shared a polling day. It was also the first State election for the division of Clark (formally known as Denison) and the first elections for the divisions of Derwent and Windermere since the 2017 changes to the Legislative Council electoral boundaries.

The division of Windermere is fully located within the House of Assembly division of Bass. The division of Derwent flows across parts of the House of Assembly divisions of Lyons and Clark.

The Electoral Commissioner had stated publicly that he hoped that the shared polling day would increase the turnout at these Legislative Council elections as State elections traditionally have a 10-15% higher turnout than Legislative Council elections.

Unfortunately, the assumed increase in Legislative Council election turnout did not occur:

Derwent				Windermer	е	
Enrolment	26 618		•	Enrolment	27 342	
Turnout	21 730	(81.64%)		Turnout	22 360	(81.78%)
Clark				Bass		
Enrolment	73 998		•	Enrolment	78 182	
Turnout	67 131	(90.72%)		Turnout	70 896	(90.68%)
Lyons						
Enrolment	82 911		•			
Turnout	75 565	(91.14%)				

As the anticipated increase in turnout for the Legislative Council elections did not occur, the Commission supported an analysis of elector engagement to identify why the participation rates for the Derwent and Windermere elections were less than the rates for the Bass, Lyons and Clark elections. The following report outlines the outcomes from this analysis.

¹ While an election was also held for the division of Mersey, no ballot was required, with the incumbent reelected unopposed.

Commission election preparations

While the two sets of elections may have shared polling day, many elements of these elections are different, creating numerous electoral administrative complexities.

Different close of roll dates

As the elections commenced on different dates, the election rolls for the two Parliamentary election events closed a week apart. Between the two roll closures² 2 533 electors updated their enrolled address on the State roll, a further 2 092 electors were added to the State roll and 253 electors were removed from the State roll.

Roll additions			Roll removals			
Newly enrolled	1 267	(18 year olds: 855)	Deaths	28		
Re-enrolled	112		Removed from roll	7		
Interstate arrivals	713		Moved interstate	218		
New to LC divisions ³	203		Left LC divisions	19		

Due to the enrolment changes, separate electronic netbooks were needed at each issuing point to check elector names off each election roll.

Dual polling places on polling day

With a shared polling day, the Commission needed to decide whether each election would open separate polling places, or some or all polling places would issue ballot papers for both elections (dual polling places). From a voter perspective and a logistical perspective, the establishment of dual polling places was the only realistic option.

The Commission has sufficient materials and equipment to be able to undertake its largest event — a stand-alone State election. With a snap State election, even with assistance from other Australian electoral commissions, there was no ability to provide enough electronic netbooks and other election material to enable all polling places to be appointed as dual polling places.

The Commission made the decision that all polling places within the electoral boundaries of Derwent and Windermere be appointed as dual polling places and all other polling places across the state would be appointed as "House of Assembly only" polling places.

In addition to the usual workload for conducting a State election and periodic Legislative Council elections, the establishment of dual polling places required the development of new resources, training material, instructions, management tools and logistical arrangements.

In dual polling places, all issuing officers were trained to:

- First find and mark the elector on the netbook containing the rolls for the State election before issuing the relevant House of Assembly ballot paper; then
- search for and (if found) mark the elector on the netbook containing the rolls for the
 Legislative Council elections before issuing the relevant Legislative Council ballot paper.

² Close of roll dates: LC 22 March, State 30 March.

³ 87 Derwent and 267 Windermere electors updated their enrolled address whilst remaining in the division.

Appointed early voting polling places

The Commission also appointed all pre-poll centres across the state as dual polling places to enable electors away from their enrolled address to be able to vote in both elections. The commencement of pre-poll voting for the Legislative Council elections was delayed to coincide with the commencement of the early voting period for the State election.

Mobile polling teams allocated to the major Hobart and Launceston hospitals were also appointed as dual mobile teams.

Following discussions with the Solicitor-General, the Commission produced a postal vote application form, which could be used to issue a postal vote for both types of elections. In summary the Commission appointed:

- 37 dual polling places (14 Derwent/Lyons, 5 Derwent/Clark, 18 Windermere/Bass)
- 226 "House of Assembly only" polling places (32 Bass, all 65 Braddon, 31 Clark, all 43 Franklin, 55 Lyons)
- 15 dual Tasmanian pre-poll centres and all other Australian state and territory electoral commissions as dual early voting centres
- 5 dual mobile teams
- 19 dual mobile polling locations (5 Derwent, 6 Windermere, 8 out of division hospitals)
- 14 "House of Assembly only" mobile teams
- 68 "House of Assembly only" mobile polling locations (17 Bass, all 16 Braddon, 12 Clark, all 10 Franklin, 13 Lyons).

Dual voting locations and services

Under these arrangements, Derwent and Windermere electors could vote at both elections by:

- applying for a postal vote,
- voting at any pre-poll centre across Tasmania or interstate,
- voting on polling day at a polling place within the Derwent or Windermere electoral boundaries, or
- voting at a mobile polling place within the Derwent or Windermere electoral boundaries or at a major Hobart or Launceston hospital.

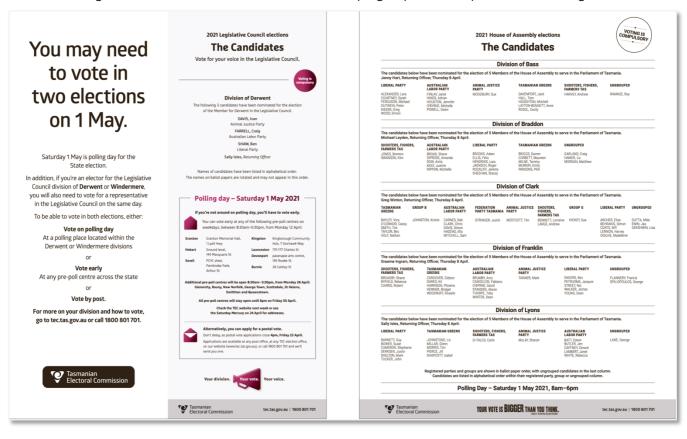
TEC awareness campaign

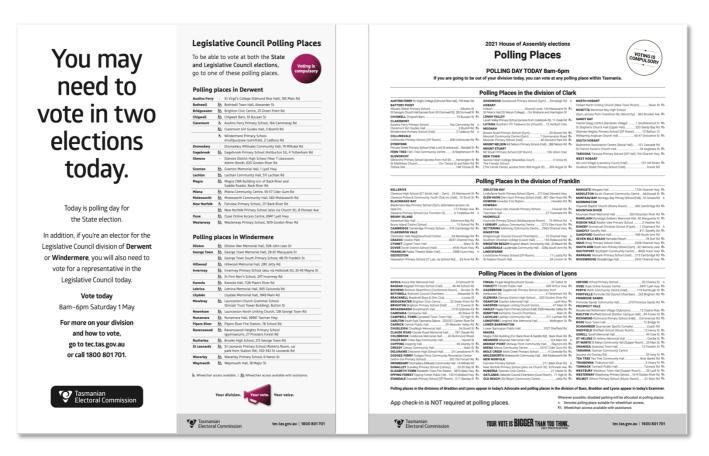
The TEC produces a multi-platform election advertising campaign for all major elections.

Having two sets of elections with overlapping election periods and a shared polling day required additional planning regarding the awareness messaging and promotion undertaken by the TEC. Mindful to maintain the importance of both elections, the Commission ran parallel election awareness campaigns:

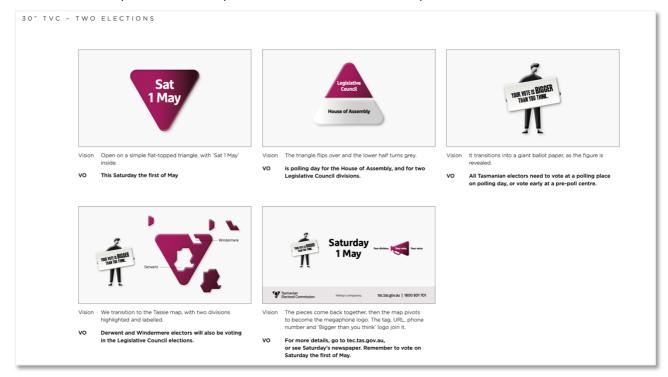
- Legislative Council "Your Division. Your Vote. Your Voice."
- House of Assembly "Your vote is BIGGER than you think"

While each campaign had its own style, colours and flow, there were deliberate places where their messages were combined, such as in double page spreads in press advertising.





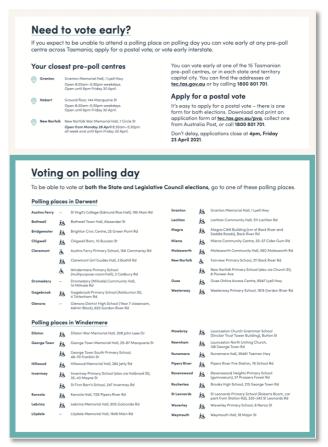
In the final week before polling day, the usual "Vote anywhere in Tasmania" advertisement was removed and replaced with a special 30-second television spot.



Additional messaging for the Legislative Council elections

A usual Legislative Council election awareness campaign has additional messaging elements, including an election brochure mailed to every elector. The 2021 election brochure included additional clear messages regarding where to vote for both elections:





Analysis of elector engagement

As stated in the introduction of this report, the participation rates for the Legislative Council elections (Derwent and Windermere) were around 9% lower than the rates for the associated House of Assembly division elections (Clark, Lyons and Bass). With the lower turnout and public reports of some Derwent and Windermere electors attending "House of Assembly only" polling places, the Commission undertook a special analysis of the voting locations of all Derwent and Windermere electors⁴. The following is a breakdown for where 2021 Legislative Council election electors were recorded as participating in these elections:

	Derwent	Windermere	Notes
Enrolment at LC roll close	26 618	27 342	
Left the division before State roll close	- 120	- 110	Enrolment changes
Still In LC division at State roll close	26 498	27 232	
Marked as voted at LC election ⁵	- 21 673	- 22 263	
Not marked as voted at LC election	4 825	4 969	
Not marked off at either election	- 2 557	- 2 747	
Did not return their postal vote	- 241	- 268	
Marked as voted only at State election	2 027	1 954	

Almost 4 000 Derwent and Windermere electors appear to have voted at the State election but not at the Legislative Council elections ("State only" voters).

Two types of disenfranchisement

These "State only" voters can be separated into two groups:

- Electors who did not vote at a dual voting location or use a dual voting service, and
- Electors who voted at a dual voting location/used a dual voting service but were not marked off the Legislative Council election roll.

Group 1 - "House of Assembly only" polling places

Over 80% of "State only" voters attended a polling place on polling day, including attending over 150 "House of Assembly only" polling places spread across the state including King, Flinders and Bruny Islands. While the most frequently visited "House of Assembly only" polling places were close to the Derwent and Windermere electoral boundaries, there were considerable numbers also recorded at more distant localities such as Sorell, Riverside and Huonville (see Appendix A for more details).

⁴ The analysis linked electors across the two elections and the issuing point data where the elector voted.

⁵These figures do not match the number of votes cast because the table specifically relates to where electors are marked off election rolls. These figures do not include provisional voters reinstated on the roll, any multiple voters or any electors provided a ballot paper but inadvertently not marked off the election roll.

As stated, the Commission directly mailed all Derwent and Windermere electors details of all dual polling places and other dual voting services. This information was also provided in press advertising and on the TEC website. Therefore, the Commission holds the view that this type of elector disenfranchisement is similar in nature to the elector that arrives at a polling place after the close of the poll and is unable to vote or the elector who inadvertently casts an informal ballot. While these are always unfortunate, disenfranchisement of Group 1 electors has not occurred due to lack of information, lack of reasonable access or from staff error.

The following table provides a summary of where Group 1 electors voted at the State election:

House of Assembly only	Derwer	nt	Windermere		
polling places (PP)	Electors	PPs	Electors	PPs	
Mobile polling locations	87	_	62	_	
Polling day:					
- Bass	28	16	1 191	32	
- Braddon	34	23	105	32	
- Clark	699	29	52	22	
- Franklin	314	39	35	21	
- Lyons	521	47	278	45	
Total	1 683	154	1 723	152	

Group 2 - Electoral staff errors

All Derwent and Windermere electors who voted at a dual polling place, or used a dual voting service should have been issued a Legislative Council ballot paper. These (Group 2) electors appear to have been disenfranchised due to electoral staff error. It may be that some of these electors went to a voting screen with only their House ballot paper, choosing not to vote at the Legislative Council election or that they were issued a Council ballot paper but inadvertently not marked off the Legislative Council election roll⁶. However, for this analysis it has been assumed that all were disenfranchised due to staff administrative error. The following table provides a summary of where administrative errors occurred:

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Voting service used for State election	Derwent	Windermere
Voted polling day		
 Derwent polling place 	69	13
 Windermere polling place 	3	76
Pre-poll vote ⁷	179	73
Postal vote	66	53
Mobile polling vote (dual mobile team)	6	6
Provisional vote	21	10
Total	344	231

⁶ Polling place returns show 27 Derwent and 51 Windermere additional ballot papers issued above the number of electors marked off election rolls.

⁷ A further breakdown of the high pre-poll errors is provided in Appendix B.

Outcome of the analysis

The conduct of two highly overlapping sets of Parliamentary elections created significant new challenges for the Tasmanian Electoral Commission — none more so than providing services and information that ensured the 50 000 impacted Tasmanian electors could meet their civic responsibility of voting in both elections.

The establishment of dual voting services was designed and rolled out in a very short period and the Commission holds the view that, in the broader sense, these elections were successfully run. However, the lower turn out of electors at the Legislative Council election in comparison to the turn out for the State election was a concern for the Commission.

The Commission undertook an analysis of the voting engagement of all Derwent and Windermere electors to identify the factors for the difference in turnout. In summary, the analysis has shown:

- 1683 Derwent and 1723 Windermere electors attended a "House of Assembly only" polling place or mobile polling location and therefore voted only at the State election.
- 344 Derwent and 231 Windermere electors voted at a dual polling place or used a dual voting service but appear to have only been issued a House of Assembly ballot paper because of staff (administrative) error.

While it fully acknowledges the additional complexity and possible confusion for Derwent and Windermere electors flowing from the shared polling day for the 2021 elections, the Commission is satisfied that:

- suitable accessibility to dual voting services was provided within the limitations of the election timeframe and resources available, and
- reasonable election awareness information of the dual voting options was available to all Derwent and Windermere electors.

When considering this analysis and the impact of its findings in relation to the integrity of the 2021 Legislative Council elections, the Commission is of the view that:

- the disenfranchisement of Windermere and Derwent electors who attended a "House of Assembly only" polling place (Group 1), is due to individual error considered similar to arriving at a polling place after the close of poll or inadvertently casting an informal vote, which, from the Commission's perspective, does not impact the integrity of the election.
- the disenfranchisement of Windermere and Derwent electors due to electoral staff error (Group 2), is of concern regarding the integrity of the election.

The Commission unreservedly apologises to the electors disenfranchised by administrative error. The secondary concern for the Commission is whether the magnitude of this error could have changed the result of the election.

Impact on the election result

Under section 206 of the *Electoral Act 2004*, the Commission is entitled (along with others) to make an application to dispute a Tasmanian Parliamentary election.

For the Commission to consider challenging an election, it would need to come to the view that a key area of election administration had failed or that elector accessibility to information or voting services had been hindered to the extent that sufficient electors were disenfranchised from the electoral process to impact the election outcome.

Under section 238 of the Act:

An election may not be declared void merely on account of:

(c) an omission or error by the Commission, the Commissioner, a returning officer or an election official which in the opinion of the Supreme Court did not affect the result of the election.

In accordance with the Act, the Commission has a responsibility to consider if the information provided in the analysis could possibly affect the result of the 2021 Legislative Council elections, and whether it then has a duty to lodge a challenge to the 2021 Legislative Council elections.

The Commission is of the view:

- no area of administration failed at these elections.
- electors identified in Group 1 were not disenfranchised due to lack of services or information.
- electors identified in Group 2 were disenfranchised due to electoral administrative error and therefore have been analysed further as to its impact on the election.

Impact of Group 2 errors on the Derwent election

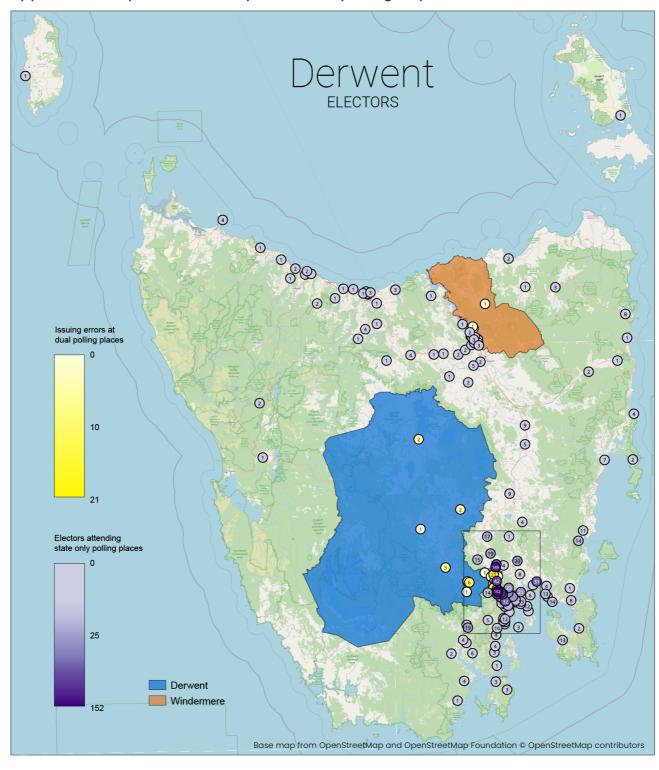
The closest critical point in the Derwent election was after count 2. At this point of the election, Craig Farrell (11 415) was leading Ben Shaw (9 098) by 2 317 votes. As the difference between these two candidates is greater than the number of electors disenfranchised due to administrative errors (344), the Commission holds the view that the number of administrative errors were not sufficient to affect the outcome of the Derwent election.

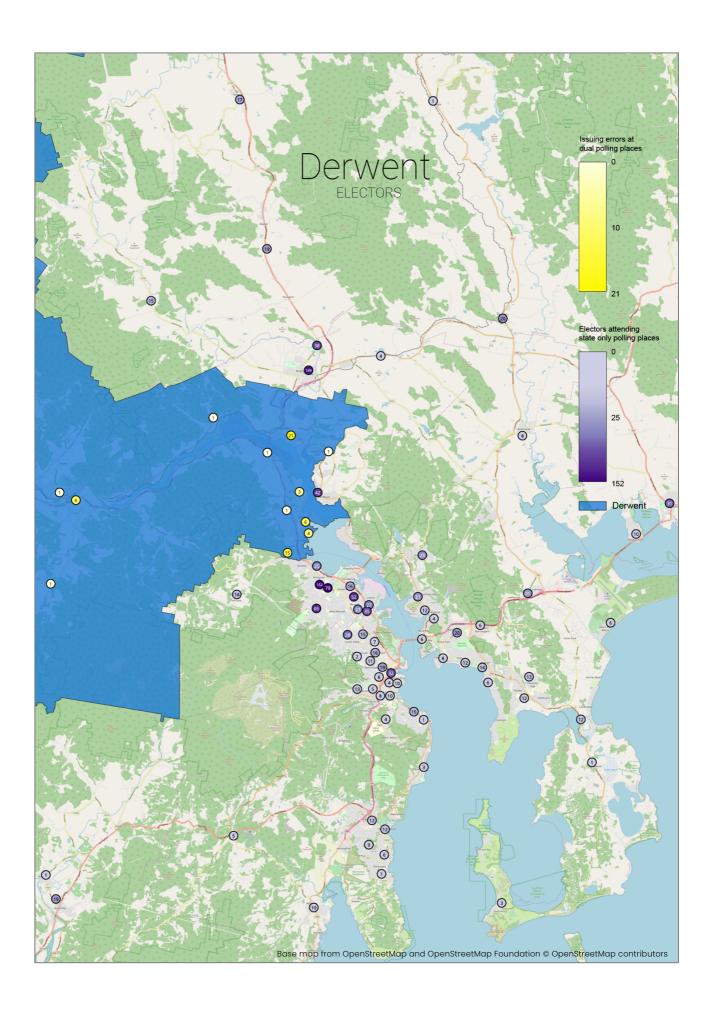
Impact of Group 2 errors on the Windermere election

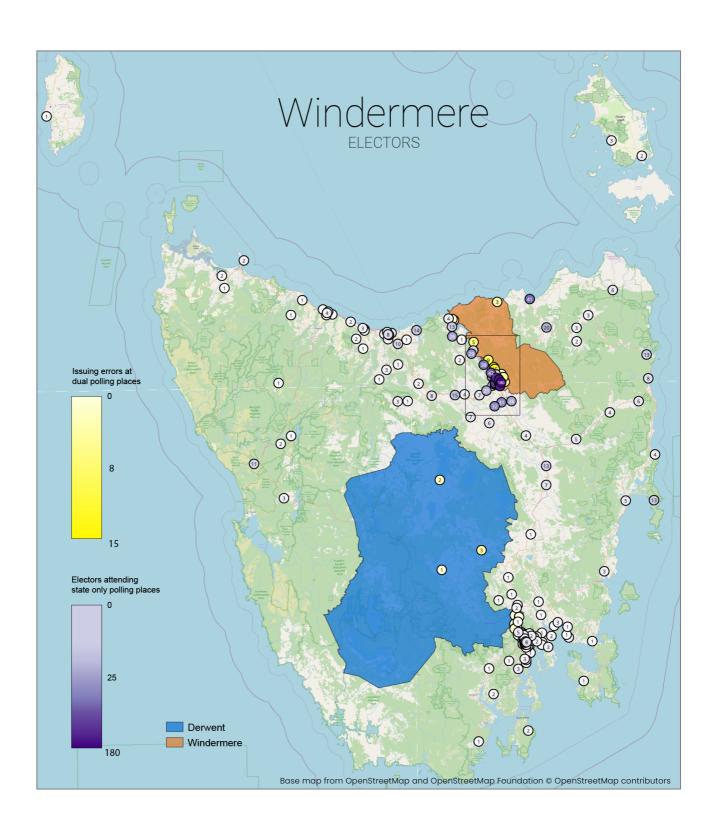
The closest critical point in the Windermere election was after count 3. At this point of the election, Will Smith (6 117) was trailing Geoff Lyons (6 445) by 328 votes. As the difference between these two candidates is greater than the number of electors disenfranchised due to administrative errors (231), the Commission holds the view that the number of administrative errors were not sufficient to affect the outcome of the Windermere election.

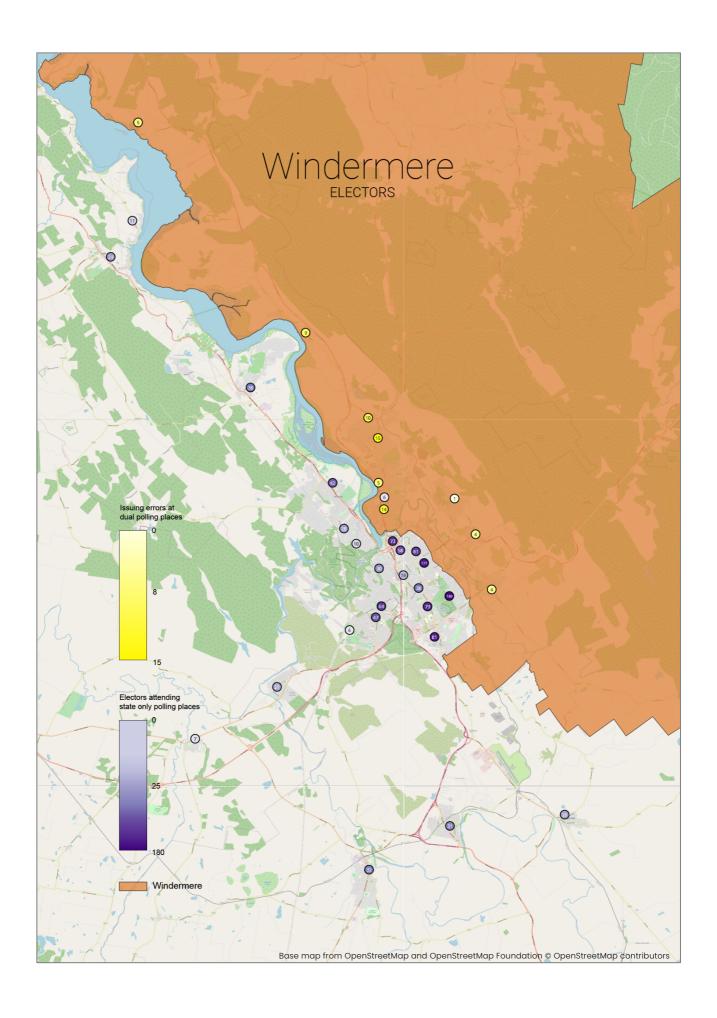
Therefore, the Commission holds the view that as the number of administrative errors were not sufficient to affect results, it will not challenge either election.

Appendix A: Maps of "State only voters" on polling day









Appendix B: Further analysis of administrative errors at pre-poll centres

Within LC electoral division boundaries

Pre-poll centre	Derwent errors	Windermere errors	LC BPs issued	(%)	HoA BPs issued	(%)
George Town	1	3	1 234	0.32	1 405	0.28
Granton	26	1	3 378	0.79	5 454	0.50
New Norfolk	9	0	998	0.89	1 096	0.82
Total	36	4	5 610	0.71	7 955	0.50

Outside LC electoral division boundaries

Pre-poll centre	Derwent errors	Windermere errors	LC BPs issued	(%)	HoA BPs issued	(%)
Launceston	10	62	3073	2.29	13 188	0.55
Scottsdale	0	2	30	6.25	1 263	0.16
Devonport	1	2	21	12.50	8 289	0.04
Burnie	0	0	15	0.00	6 773	0.00
Smithton	0	0	3	0.00	1 362	0.00
Queenstown	1	0	2	33.33	519	0.19
Glenorchy ⁸	78	2	631	11.25	5 077	1.58
Hobart	40	0	227	14.98	7 855	0.51
Kingston	2	0	30	6.25	7 203	0.03
Rosny	4	0	27	12.90	4 632	0.09
Sorell	4	0	26	13.33	3 943	0.10
St Helens	3	1	15	21.05	1 599	0.25
Total	143	69	4 100	4.92	61 703	0.34
Combined Total	179	73	9 710	2.53	69 658	0.36

⁸ An error in the issuing process at the Glenorchy pre-poll centre was identified during the early voting period and identified electors were contacted.